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NO. 8054

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Of Esmeralda County.

For Presidential Electors,
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Of Washoe County.

J. A. HARDIN,
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C. C. Thomas,
Of Lyon County.

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(Long Term)

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Of Humboldt County.

S. D. KING,
Of Washoe County.

(Short Term)

F. M. EDMUNDS,
Of Storey County.

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Assemblymen,

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BENJAMIN HARRISON
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK!

SENATOR STEWART.

A Matting Protection Speech at the Opera House Last Night.

Notwithstanding the rain McKissick's Opera House was well filled to listen to the remarks of Senator Stewart, and for two hours he kept his audience well entertained and was often applauded.

In speaking of

THE CHINESE QUESTION

Senator Stewart stated that for some time both the Democratic and Republican parties have been practically unanimous against the immigration of Chinese to the United States, and he therefore regretted that the subject should be dragged into politics and any attempt be made to make political capital out of it. At first it was difficult to make the people of the East understand that it was impossible for the Caucasians and Chinese to exist together on the Pacific Coast, but finally the Republican party realized the situation and resolved that the Chinese should be excluded, and to-day the people are indebted to that party for the absolute exclusion of the Chinese. Senator Stewart explained why the Chinese are dangerous to our civilization and related briefly the legislation of Congress on this question. When the Burlingame treaty came to the United States Senate, at which time Senator Stewart was a member of that body, it was thought that the right to naturalize the Chinese was implied by the terms of the treaty. The Republican Senators from the Pacific Coast recognized the impropriety of Chinese naturalization, and to avoid this great evil, Mr. Conness, a Republican Senator from California, offered an amendment to the treaty prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese, which was adopted by the Senate. If the Republicans had not thus moved in this matter the Chinese to-day would probably control the politics of the country.

Senator Stewart referred to the first question which took place in Congress on the Chinese question. This occurred at the time the naturalization laws were being amended in 1870. The House had passed a bill for this purpose. It was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Judiciary, then composed of Senators Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Carpenter, Rice, Thurman and Stewart. Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered another bill to strike out the word "white" in the naturalization laws, so that there should be no distinction in the right of naturalization on account of race or color. An attempt was made in the Judiciary Committee to report the House bill and Senator Sumner's bill as one proposition, which was defeated by Senator Stewart, and the two bills were reported as separate measures. It was finally agreed that the Senate should vote on the House bill at half past 6 o'clock on the afternoon of July 2, 1870. At the time appointed for the final vote on the bill, and when debate was at an end, Mr. Sumner offered his bill as an amendment to the House bill. An attempt was then made to force a vote on Sumner's amendment, in which Senator Thurman joined. Senator Stewart opposed this, but finally he allowed a vote to be taken which resulted in 26 to 22 for Sumner's amendment. Senator Stewart then contended he had a right to debate the question and a motion to reconsider this vote was made. After a long and protracted debate, which was continued on the 4th of July until near 11 o'clock that night, a vote was had on the motion to reconsider. There were 27 votes for reconsideration and 14 against. Of the 27 votes for reconsideration 20 were Republicans and 7 Democrats.

Senator Stewart reviewed the various attempts made by Congress to exclude the Chinese and referred to the record of Gen. Harrison. He defended the various votes of Harrison and showed that he assisted in the passage of the Morro-Fair bill in two Senate in 1880, which bill was the most stringent one

on the subject ever passed by Congress. It would have become a law had it not been suppressed by the Democrats in the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

He gave the history of the late rejected treaty with China, which would have been of no benefit to the country without the amendments of the Republican Senate. He dwelt upon the Scott bill, which was introduced and passed by the House as a political trick to catch the Senate in a trap. He pictured the dismay of the Democrats when the Republicans considered the bill promptly and forced it through the Senate against the protests and sharp maneuvering of the Democrats, and showed with what determination the attempt to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was fought and defeated by the Republicans—15 Republicans and only 6 Democrats voting against reconsideration and 14 Democrats and 6 Republicans for reconsideration. The Senator derided the claim of the Democratic party that it is entitled to credit for passing the Scott bill, and exposed the shallowness of Cleveland's sentiments on the subject as shown in his message to Congress at the time the Scott bill was signed, wherein the President recommended the admission of all Chinese into the country who were on their way here when the bill was passed, which Senator Stewart aptly stated would mean the admission of all China, because every Chinaman who wanted to enter the United States could swear without fear of contradiction that he was on his way here when the bill passed.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Stewart was particularly forcible in his remarks on the silver question. He rapidly sketched the history of the money metals from the early ages to the time the attempt was made in 1853 to demonetize gold (because gold was the plainer and silver the scarcer metal), for the purpose of enhancing obligations, and showed that the world was prosperous when money was plenty and bankrupt when it was scarce. He condemned the leaders in the conspiracy which demonetized silver in 1873, and stated that the Act of 1878, which requires the purchase and coinage of not more than four million nor less than two million dollars' worth of silver per month, has saved the United States from utter bankruptcy by adding to the circulating medium more than \$300,000,000. He declared that the restoration of silver was the great financial question of the day, and reviewed with telling effect the method by which President Cleveland has depressed the price of silver more than 17 per cent. Although he was elected on a platform which declared for both gold and silver, he did not wait to be inaugurated before he violated his pledge to support it by addressing a letter to the Democratic members of the Forty-eighth Congress, urging the repeal of all laws providing for the coinage of silver. He followed this up in his inaugural message almost demanding the repeal of the Bland Act and predicted utter ruin if this were not done. Then he sent George Walker, Consul-General at Paris, to inform the Latin Union Monetary Conference assembled in that city, that there was a growing sentiment in the United States in favor of the repeal of the Bland Act, and that the Administration would do all in its power to secure its repeal. In his annual message to Congress in 1886 he repeated what he had stated in his inaugural message. He also sent Manton Marble and Edward Atkinson, both gold bugs, to junket about in Europe at the expense of the United States, to obtain false arguments on the silver question from European bankers and bondholders. And when the Senate, in April last, amended the House bill authorizing the purchase of United States bonds by requiring the purchase and coinage of sufficient silver to take the place of national bank notes retired, and thus stop further contraction, the bill, through the influence of the Administration, when it was returned to the House, was smothered in the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means, and there it still lies. He condemned the President for the present stranglehold of the money market and provoked great enthusiasm by stating that he desired his commission to the Senate more for the purpose of exposing the necessities of the national banks and bondholders than for any other purpose, and that he meant to continue to agitate the question and do everything possible in his power to right the wrongs of 1873 as long as he had a voice and a vote in the Senate. He stated that the Republican party was pledged by its party platform to an honest money, which was endorsed by Gen. Harrison, and that if Harrison was elected silver would be remonetized and be placed back to par. If Cleveland shall be re-elected he despairs of ever succeeding while he

was President. He therefore appealed to the miners of Nevada to stand by their interests and vote the Republican ticket.

THE TARIFF.

Senator Stewart discussed this subject elaborately, premising his general remarks by a concise and connected history of the conditions and legislation of the country from the time of the early American colonies to the present. His remarks on the subject were very instructive and were listened to with great attention. He showed that one of the principal causes of the revolt of the colonies from Great Britain was the oppressive laws enforced by that country to prevent any manufactures in the colonies; that one of the principal causes of discontent against the Articles of Confederation in the early days of the Republic was the inability of the Government to levy customs duties, which difficulty was remedied by the provision in the Constitution giving Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, and to provide for the general welfare of the United States; that the first petition presented to Congress after the ratification of the Constitution was a prayer for a protective tariff law; that such a law was immediately passed; that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Franklin, Hamilton, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, and all the other prominent men of the early Republic were ardent advocates of protection; that the prosperity of those days was due to our tariff laws, and that this policy without compromise or important opposition until after the election of Jackson in 1856. The speaker related the power of "King Cotton," which brought about the fatal compromise of 1850; the efforts of South Carolina to secure free trade, and likened the war then being waged against our protective tariff laws by the Cotton States to that of the South to-day against the industries of the North. He showed that the panic of 1857 due to the reductions of the tariff made in 1846 and 1857, although the evil effects of the tariff of 1846 were averted for some time by the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. The Republican party, as soon as it came into power in 1860, determined to restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, and in 1861 the Morrill tariff bill was passed, which exists to-day with some modifications. Under it, Senator Stewart said, the country has increased in wealth from sixteen thousand millions, in 1860, to sixty-five thousand millions to-day notwithstanding the destruction of eight thousand millions of property during the war. The present stagnation in business, he declared, was not due to the tariff, but to the insufficient supply of the circulating medium.

The Senator then called attention to the difference in value between the lands in the Northern and Southern States, the value of the land in the North being greatly in excess of the value of land in the South. This was due, he said, to the fact that the northern States abound in manufacturers. He instanced the fact that the product of manufactures in the State of Ohio in 1880 amounted to \$348,905,390, while the value of the product of all the manufactures of the late eleven Confederate States was in the same year only \$240,514,205, while the area of farms in the Confederate States was at the same date 197,554,800 acres, of the aggregate value of \$1,229,958,621 and the entire area of farms in Ohio was only 21,529,220 acres, of the value of \$1,127,407,353, only \$102,401,271, less than the value of all the farms in the late Confederate States. He then pointed out that a new South had sprung up within the last few years, and if the growth of the new industries continues, portions of the South would soon rival the manufacturing centers of the North. The resources of the South give promise of a grand future, still the representatives of that section in Congress are endeavoring to blind the people to the fact that the future of the South depends upon a protective tariff and by their voices and their votes are trying to strike down their infant industries for the benefit of securing the support of a foreign element in New York city and its surroundings in the Presidential election.

Senator Stewart referred to the tariffs of other countries by which they protected themselves against all the world. He showed there was no hope for the United States to acquire any foreign markets and that England and her colonies and other European Nations legislated specially against the products of this country by subsidies to steamships, by tariffs and otherwise. As to the Mills bill, the Senator declared it to be sectional in all its features and aimed at the destruction of all the industries of Nevada, such as wool, soda, borax, copper, sulphur, etc. He said that as this country had prospered as none other had by a protective tariff he wanted this Government not to enter upon any new or untried policy, but would have it maintain the policy for which the colonies separated from the mother country, which policy included not only political, but financial, industrial and commercial independence. He further stated that no man had a right to ask for cheaper goods in this

country than could be made here by free labor, and if he was not satisfied he should leave.

PROSECUTION OF NEVADA.

Senator Stewart paid his respects to Stockslager, of the General Land Office, for his proposed prosecutions of the miners of Nevada for cutting timber for all mining and domestic purposes. He said there was no doubt that the people were authorized to use the scrubby growth found on the mountain tops and in the canyons, and hauled at great risk and expense many miles to be used at our mills for reducing ores, by the Act of June 3, 1878, but the Commissioner had secured an appropriation of \$300,000 for the spy system and he probably thought it just as well to spend it on a lot of blackmailers and political mendicants at the expense of Nevada, to get rid of the money, as by any other method. It was hardly necessary for the Senator to assure us that he would resist any such schemes as this to the last degree. He thought it well to refer to this matter to show the regard held by this Administration for Nevada.

He then referred to the efforts of this Administration to destroy the Carson Mint, and that were it not for a Republican Senate a sufficient appropriation could not be obtained to conduct the institution, and the result would be that it would be lost to Nevada.

He also stated that our mail facilities had almost been destroyed by this Administration because it was necessary to appease the appetites of the Southern Confederates now in power at Washington.

He commented with severity on the usurpation of the veto power by the President, which was incorporated in the Constitution by the framers of that instrument with the idea that it would only be used to protect the Executive from encroachments on his authority. With this in view all the early Presidents were extremely cautious to exercise this power. Washington vetoed only two bills, one of which was manifestly unconstitutional, and the other was passed through an oversight of Congress. Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Taylor and Fillmore never used the veto power, and Lincoln exercised it but once. Down to the inauguration of Cleveland 113 bills in all were vetoed, while during the three years of Cleveland's Administration he has vetoed over 310 bills.

Senator Stewart created some astonishment by producing a bill which had been "pocket-vetoed" by President Cleveland bearing the following title:

"An Act to prevent the employment of convict labor and alien labor upon public buildings and other public works and convict labor in the preparation or manufacture of materials for public works and to regulate the manner of letting contracts thereto."

This bill was presented to the President three days before the adjournment of the second session of the last Congress, but as he refused to return it before the adjournment the bill was lost, or in other words, was "pocket-vetoed." This bill was one of about fifty others lost in the same way. This act of Cleveland plainly shows that he is not a friend of the laboring man. Senator Stewart cited one instance of what this law would prevent had it been signed. He said that shortly after Cleveland failed to sign the bill the Commissioner of Indian Affairs let a contract with the penitentiary of Tennessee for the making of 600 wagons.

He answered the charge that the Republican party had squandered the public domain by reviewing the various laws passed by Congress providing for the disposal of public lands, and showed that hundreds of millions of acres of land had passed into the hands of speculators because of unwise legislation under Democratic administrations, and that the homestead law which has done more to populate the country than any other act, was vetoed by President Buchanan, and finally became a law when the Republican party first came into power. He also stated that about thirty millions of acres of land was granted under Buchanan's administration to aid in the construction of railroads. This was the inauguration of the policy of granting lands to railroads so much decried now by Democratic orators.

The meeting closed with three cheers for the Republican ticket and protection.

A Warning.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and in shows by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Cataract. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may cost you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostriils, obtain a bottle of Boche's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

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This house is situated beside the railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side, and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

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PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL.

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

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Go to Lange & Schmitt for window-glass.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for parlor stoves.

Picture moldings and curtain poles at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

Seventy-five thousand Republicans turned out in New York City yesterday.

Sewing machines 30 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

Wall paper, from cheapest blanks to rich gold, at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

Mixed paint, the best in the world, all colors, at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

The Union Ditch Company has levied an assessment of 20 cents per share, delinquent on December 3d.

The first man who attempts to use money in Reno on election day will be arrested and lodged in jail.

Bob Gordon, who used to be on the JOURNAL, is again in Reno, declaring there is no place like home.

Ida May, daughter of the late Ed Dalton, was buried yesterday. Still another of the family is quite ill.

Services in the M. E. Church to-day at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the new Pastor, Rev. R. H. Broady, of the Methodist Conference.

Mrs. W. M. Havenor was seriously injured Friday evening by carelessly walking into an open cellar. She was reported better yesterday evening.

Morning prayer, sermon and the Holy Communion at Trinity Church at 11 a. m. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m. Even song without sermon at 7 p. m. All are invited to these services.

The long-looked-for shower started in yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock and continued all afternoon. It was much needed and will probably aid the doctors materially in allaying the fevers now so prevalent here.

Services at the Baptist Church this morning and evening. Rev. C. L. Flager, Pastor. Subject for 11 a. m. "The Transfiguration of Jesus." Sabbath School at 12:30 p. m. Subject for the evening "Conscience a Preacher." Bible reading and prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation to all our meetings.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Confidence Mining Company, for the election of a Board of Trustees and the appointment of officers to serve the ensuing year, will be held in San Francisco November 9. It is hinted that the controlling interest in the stock has been wrested from Morrow and that a lively contest to regain it is anticipated.

FINE CABBAGE.—P. Saturno, the vegetable man, produced some fine specimens of cabbage on his ranch this season. He is now selling heads of this vegetable that weigh from 20 to 40 pounds, and are about four feet in circumference. They are solid clear through and have a fine flavor. The JOURNAL knows whereof it speaks, as Mr. Saturno left a sample at this office.

Syrup of Vines

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the system when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Cold and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. Sold by Wm. Pinniger, Reno.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. (ob. 21-28-11)

When Baby was sick,

We gave her Castoria.

When she was a child,

She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,

She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,

She gave him Castoria.

RENO SCHOOL REPORT.

Total.

Names of Teachers.

RENO SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Teachers.

